

## WOMAN WANTS TO HELP OTHERS

By Telling How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Miami, Okla.—"I had a female trouble and weakness that annoyed me continually. I tried doctors and all kinds of medicine for several years but was not cured until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I hope my testimonial will help other suffering women to try your wonderful medicine."—Mrs. M. R. MILLER, Box 234, Commerce, Okla.

Another Woman who has Found Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lindsborg, Kansas.—"Some years ago I suffered with terrible pains in my side which I thought were inflammation, also with a bearing down pain, backache, and I was at times awfully nervous. I took three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now enjoying good health. I will be glad to recommend your medicine to any woman suffering with female trouble and who may publish this letter."—Mrs. A. L. SMITH, R. No. 3, Box 60, Lindsborg, Kansas.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

## URGES SIMPLIFICATION OF STATE MACHINERY

Gov. Moses Alexander of Idaho Favors "Short Ballot" and Elimination of Useless State Boards.

Boston, Aug. 25.—Simplification of state governmental machinery was advocated by Gov. Moses Alexander of Idaho, in his address before the governors' conference here today. He favored the "short ballot," elimination of useless state boards and commissions, and vesting more power in the executive departments of the states.

"There must be absolute responsibility fixed somewhere," Gov. Alexander said. "While it may seem good to the elector to have a long ballot and to vote for a candidate for every office, the result is that the responsibility is shifted from the practical heads of institutions and government to the minor and subordinate officials, which are merely cogs in the wheel of government and not the directing power."

"It is essential that the executive department of the state government should be clothed with more power and more responsibility and held directly amenable to the people. Whatever power is vested in the executive department a check could be had upon the executive through what is commonly known as the recall, so that where a bad government is selected by electors it can be corrected by them."

"Boards and commissions are often so constituted that they thwart the will of the executive and of the people. They are frequently created for the purpose of aiding some particular interest and not to serve the general welfare. They give some special organization an opportunity to participate in the administration of public affairs."

"With the short ballot and with the people made fully cognizant that they were voting for a business manager as well as for an executive head, even if it were necessary to vote for two of three other executive department officials, but executive power must be centered somewhere to bring efficiency and economy. The short ballot will bring this about."

"The placing of a larger appointive authority in the hands of a responsible official who can be made easily answerable to the people increases, rather than decreases the power of the electorate to express its will. How often has it happened that the people have made an apparently successful light upon some issue through the election of an official whose office was such as to command their attention and whose duties and powers were supposed by them to be such as to enable him to accomplish for them the things they desired accomplished, only to find themselves blocked by some other official elected by themselves at the very same time but whose position was believed to be so insignificant as not to merit their attention and, therefore, did not receive it."

"I believe in the right of the people to express their will and I believe that that will, having been expressed, should be carried into effect. I therefore, believe in enlarged powers for those officials whose positions demand and receive public attention and a lessened power for those officials whose positions do not receive due attention from the voters, and hence, I favor the removal from the ballot of all names whose presence can accomplish nothing but to confuse."

## Information for Lung Sufferers

The makers of Resinol's Lung Sufferers will be pleased to send you a booklet of information and a booklet of interest to sufferers, containing information on the disease, and how to cure it. Write for this booklet to Resinol, 241 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y. I was afflicted with hemorrhages of the lungs, and later I was taken with a severe attack of pneumonia. When I recovered sufficiently to walk about the house I was left with a cough, which was very annoying. I was at this time, March, 1912, that I started taking Resinol. In a short time my cough was gone and I was pronounced well. I am now in good health. Write for the booklet of Resinol.

## WOMAN HELD ON HORSEWHIPPING

Irate Young Woman, It Is Alleged, Took Strategic Advantage of Editor Cranking Car.

Lyndhurst, N. J., Aug. 25.—Accused of having horsewhipped Louis Vander Pye, owner and editor of the Lyndhurst Sentinel, Mrs. Martha Gray, 30 years old, was held in \$300 bail at Rutherford yesterday for action by the grand jury.

The alleged assault occurred Monday night while Mr. Vander Pye was stopping over, he says, to crank his automobile in front of the town hall here. The editor had just come from a meeting of the village commissioners.

Mrs. Gray was incited to apply the lash, according to reports, because she objected to a severe arraignment of her father, Michael M. Ritchie, a lawyer, in the weekly newspaper Vander Pye owns. It appears that Vander Pye and Ritchie have been enemies for several years, and at the last meeting of the village commissioners Ritchie criticized Vander Pye in a manner which inspired the article in The Sentinel and thereby aroused the resentment of Mrs. Gray.

The irate young woman, it is alleged, wielded a carriage whip about the head and shoulders of her victim until he took it from her. Then, so Vander Pye asserts, Mrs. Gray resorted to blows and kicks.

"She certainly had strength for a woman of her size," commented the editor yesterday, adding that he did not believe his assailant was quite herself at the time. Mrs. Gray is the wife of Edward Gray, but is said to live with her father. She furnished the bail bond.

## PURPOSES OF "COVER CROP"

It Saves Fertility and Destroys Weeds, Besides Starting Chemical Action.

The four chief things promoted by the cover crop are saving fertility, adding organic matter, destroying certain weeds and starting chemical action in the soil. The chief saving in plant food is in the nitrates of soluble forms of the expensive element—nitrogen. This nitrogen is chiefly found in organic forms—that is, plants of various kinds, says the Rural New Yorker. These decay in the soil, and as they decay changes occur which make this nitrogen soluble so that it will run out of the soil in the drainage water. The greatest loss in the nitrates occurs in late summer and fall. At that time the soil is unusually moist and warm, and thus becomes a regular factory of nature for turning the organic matter in manure, soil or other forms into nitrates. So long as there is a vigorous crop like corn or cabbage, with its live roots on the soil, but little of this soluble nitrogen will be lost. The strong and larger roots get it all.

At frost, however, our summer crops are killed or stop growing while this formation of nitrate goes on unchecked in the soil. Take corn, for example—the most vigorous of our farm crops and the one on which we naturally put most of the manure. Corn grows strongly through August and early September, and then stops just when that nitrogen factory in the soil is most busy in turning out nitrates. If when the corn is cut, this active soil is left bare, these valuable nitrates find no living roots to absorb and utilize them, they will be washed out of the soil and lost to the farm. If on the other hand, the soil is covered by a thick, lusty crop of rye, clover, vetch or turnips, most of these nitrates will be saved and stored up for future use on that farm. This result is obtained by sowing seeds right in the corn at the last cultivation and letting this "cover crop" grow on through the fall after the corn is cut.

Has Delivered One Lecture Over 5,000 Times.

In the "Interesting People" department of the September American Magazine appears an article about Russell H. Conwell, the famous Philadelphia preacher and educator, who has delivered one lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," over five thousand times. He has appeared all over the world. The proceeds from his lectures he devotes to sending poor boys through college. Following is an extract from the article.

"Doctor Conwell has delivered this lecture over five thousand times. All the way from the Dardanelles to the Yangtze, from Cairo to Saginaw, he has been flinging out his optimistic philosophy as prodigiously as the harvest moon pours down her silver flood. One year he delivered it two hundred times; another, he filled half a hundred dates so near to Philadelphia that he returned home each night."

"The remuneration for his famous lecture is varied greatly. A Virginia committee once paid him \$10,000 for a smoked ham. (This occurred before the pork trust had put hams on a diamond basis.) At another time a preacher gave him a promissory note for \$4,500—Conwell still has it.

"He devotes all of his lecture proceeds to assisting poor students through college. Usually one delivery of the lecture will pay a student's expenses for a year."

"He has known many literary and historic men. John Brown, when about 20 years of age, used to visit his boyhood home, milk the cows, and play in the hay with the future lecturer."

## Autumn in the Garden.

The flowers drop their bright heads; the locusts have forgotten their unending chirp; the air is full of seed-particles flying hither and thither. The spider is weaving forth his gossamer lines, while the goldenrod and aster, sure tokens of fall, are blossoming everywhere. The birds have ceased their morning concerts; the brooding season long since gone; for the century of spring is over. As we stand on the threshold of autumn one thought gives us consolation: The earth is the great storehouse for all the lives and loves of summer. To be sure, we have witnessed what appeared to be death and decay, but close and warm in their snug nests are the seed and the flower-buds for another year. Every plant has found a place for itself in the bosom of Mother Earth, where it may hide until the spring's resurrection.—Harriet Woodward Clark in The Country Life Magazine for September.

## In These Martial Days.

"You must not be so quarrelsome, Willie," said William's father impressively. "Remember that the weak shall inherit the earth." "Maybe they will hereafter," responded the young militant, "but around in my school they are used to wipe up the earth."—Chicago Herald.

## GOVERNORS IN CONFERENCE

Eighth Annual Convention Began Sessions in Boston Yesterday

LOOK FOR GOOD RESULTS

Question of Defense Is to Be Made Prominent Feature of Gathering

Boston, Aug. 25.—Promising to be the largest and most interesting of all such meetings, the eighth annual conference of governors began at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the Senate chamber of the State House here.

National preparedness will be the chief topic of discussion during the four-day session of the conference, which twenty-six governors and more than a dozen ex-governors are expected to attend. Far-reaching effects, it is believed, will follow throughout the union.

Nearly all of the visiting governors agree that national preparedness should be the subject of the conference. The feeling seemed to prevail that it was fortunate that the governors of so many states should meet together at such a crucial moment in the country's affairs.

Even those from inland states and from the South, which have always opposed any but minimum appropriations for the army and navy, now take the stand that both branches of the national defense should be increased and are ready to back up President Wilson in calling a special session of Congress to provide the appropriations.

Henry A. Wise Wood, chairman of the conference committee on national preparedness, has been appointed a delegate to the governors' convention. Mr. Wood will endeavor to impress upon the executive chiefs of the various states the importance of the work now under way by national defense and security organizations.

Further interest in the subject will be aroused by a review of Massachusetts' militia of 7,000 guardsmen on Thursday. This will be the first time since 1907 that the militia of the Bay state has been fully mobilized; and on Wednesday the governors will board the battleship Wyoming as guests of Secretary of the Navy Daniels for a cruise through Boston harbor and along the north shore. They will witness naval maneuvers by the fleet, which will arrive here today from Newport, R. I. One of the features of the demonstration will be the launching of a torpedo from a destroyer. Then the battleships will proceed to their southern drill waters.

Gov. Charles S. Whitman of New York is scheduled to deliver an address before the conference on Friday morning. He will speak on conservation. Gov. James F. Fielder of New Jersey will discuss national defenses that afternoon.

Ex-Gov. John M. Slaton of Georgia, who commuted Leo Frank's death sentence to life imprisonment, may attend the conference. Yesterday's program was as follows: After welcoming addresses by Gov. David L. Walsh and Mayor James M. Curley and a response by Gov. William Spry of Utah, ex-Gov. Ammons of Colorado spoke of "The Development of the West." Gov. Walsh entertained the governors at luncheon at the Touraine, and his sister gave a luncheon for the women of the conference at the Lenox. There was a dinner in the Memorial hall of Harvard university and a reception at the State House at night.

A clam bake and chicken dinner at Pemberton will bring the conference to a close on Friday.

## 8-HOUR DAY, 10-HOUR PAY.

Double Pay for Sunday Work and Time and a Half for Overtime Demanded. Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 25.—Demands for an eight-hour day with ten hours' pay, time and a half for overtime and double pay for Sunday work, were made on the American Chain company yesterday, by its more than 400 employees.

At the Siemon Hard Rubber company where 170 men are out, Carl F. Siemon, the president, declared he would not grant the demands which are for abolition of piece work and introduction of a flat wage scale.

In a statement given out, Mrs. Mary Scully, an organizer for the American Federation, said: "We are going to clean up the Bridgeport factories one by one, and leave the city the best for organizations of women and girls. Afterwards we are going out into the cities and towns near Bridgeport. We expect to clean them all up by Christmas." She also said that she had found about fifty women working in Bridgeport foundries as core-makers.

## Resinol



heals itching burning skins

WHAT relief! The first application of Resinol Ointment usually stops all itching and burning and makes your tortured skin feel cool and comfortable at last. Won't you try the easy Resinol way to heal eczema or similar skin eruptions? Doctors have prescribed it for 30 years. Sold by all druggists. Use Resinol Ointment to clear a bad complexion.

## Protect Yourself! HORLICK'S

THE ORIGINAL Malted Milk The Food-drink for all Ages For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates the nursing mother and her babe. Rich milk, malted grain in powder form. A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take a Package Home Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a substitute.

## ARKANSAS NOW REPORTS FLOODS

Gas Famine One Trouble Due to High Water—Railroads Crippled—Homes Flooded.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 25.—Little Rock, Hot Springs, Pine Bluff and a number of other Arkansas towns yesterday were threatened with a gas famine as the result of floods causing a break in the main at Red River near Lewisville.

Local officials announced the supply of gas would be exhausted by noon today. Newport yesterday remained cut off from railroad communication with the outside world by the flood waters of the White river.

Although the water has risen little since Monday night, reports from points above Newport indicate that a further rise may be expected. About 4,000 residents of Newport and vicinity crowded into two local hotels, the courthouse, the Iron Mountain depot and a few homes which the water did not invade. Steamboats continued bringing refugees out of the flooded district.

Telephone communication was resumed with Batesville yesterday. Refugees who were taken there from Oil Trough denied that a family of five persons was drowned in the overflow in the bottoms near Oil Trough.

## Sir William Very Ill.

Montreal, P. Q., Aug. 25.—Sir William Van Horne, famous for his activity in the development of Canada's transcontinental railways, passed a fairly good night at the Royal Victoria hospital, where he has been lying ill for several days, following an operation. A bulletin said his condition under the circumstances was as good as could be expected. Sir William is 72 years old.

## WE MUST FEED THE SOIL.

Through Understanding and Right Application of Fertilizers Means Success.

So far as our knowledge goes now, we must feed the soil. The crop raised takes its food from the air, water and soil. The air holds an inexhaustible supply of the elements it furnishes to the plants, namely carbon, nitrogen for a few plants, and some oxygen, says Hoard's Dairyman. Water supplies hydrogen and oxygen and dilutes the fertility of the soil so that the plants may feed. The other elements come from the soil and they are nitrogen, potash, phosphorus, lime, magnesium, iron and sulphur. There are other elements in the soil, but the 10 which we have mentioned are called the essential elements of plant food, for if any one of these elements is lacking the plant will not make the proper growth.

The soil is so well supplied with all the elements of plant food that there are only three that give the farmer any concern, and they are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. What about lime? Some may ask. Lime is applied not so much as a food as it is to correct certain chemical conditions of the soil. How are these elements secured? Nitrogen is found in barnyard manure, nitrate of soda, cottonseed meal and various other sources. The air furnishes much nitrogen to legumes. Phosphorus is found in manure, bones, phosphate rock, basic slag, etc.; potash is found in manure, muriate of potash, potassium sulphate.

Where livestock is raised, keeping the hands of a dairyman busy is comparatively simple. Manure is provided to return to the land; legume crops raised for hay not only furnish a good feed but supply organic matter and nitrogen to the soil. A large percentage of the other elements the plant uses in its growth and development finds its way back to the soil.

In late years it has been found that dairy farmers can often use some fertilizer with profit. This is especially true when a rundown farm comes into the hands of a dairyman, and where little food is purchased. What fertilizer should be purchased? That depends upon what element or elements the soil lacks. It is not uncommon for farmers to buy a so-called complete fertilizer, that is, a mixture containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. There are conditions where such a fertilizer may be used profitably, but as a rule it is better to determine by trial what the soil needs. Apply nitrogen fertilizer to a small piece of land, phosphoric acid to another and potash to a third. Note which fertilizer gives the best results. Combinations of two of these fertilizers may be used on several plots of land, and on one put all three. In this way the farmer can determine very closely what should be bought to furnish the element or elements of plant food which the land needs.

There are many grades of fertilizers, and a person should not buy a substance just because it is cheap, but rather find out what material provides the fertility the cheapest and in the best form. Most states have laws which require the composition of the fertilizers to be given upon the sack, and from this can be determined the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash in a ton, or if they be mixed, how much there is of each one in the sum total.

It is through understanding and the right application of fertilizers that profitable and satisfactorily results are obtained. If the farmer trusts to haphazard methods of selecting fertilizers, or to high-sounding names which are often given them, they are going to waste much good and hard-earned money.

## Abel Incident Explained.

When their first son was born Adam is thought to have been crying to have remarked, but without much conviction: "Red hair! Wouldn't that be you?" "Well, I am not preventing you from any gold-headed Cain, if I know my self," retorted Eve, affecting indifference, albeit secretly mortified to death.—Puck.

## IN LOCAL MARKETS

Fresh Egg and Dairy Butter Prices Are Firm

EGGS ARE 25@26c PER DOZEN

Dairy Butter 27@28c, and Creamery Butter 29@30c

Barre, Vt., Aug. 25, 1915. Fresh eggs and dairy butter prices firm. Wholesale quotations: Dressed pork—9½@10c. Veals, fancy—11@12c. Broilers—22@23c. Fresh eggs—25@26c. Butter, creamery—29@30c. Butter, dairy—27@28c. Native corn—15c doz. Potatoes—60c.

## IN BOSTON MARKETS.

Butter and Egg Prices Are Firm and Supply None Too Plenty.

Boston, Aug. 25.—The week opens with much change in the local butter, cheese and egg markets from the conditions of the last week. Really fine butter is not too plenty and is fairly firm in price, but there is more than enough of the lower grades, and it is only because receivers are storing rather freely that the market maintains even a semblance of steadiness in this direction. Weakness in the primary cheese markets is not conducive to activity or strength here. Henney eggs are as scarce as ever and the market is not too well supplied with gathered eggs of good quality. Prices generally are firm.

Jobbing quotations: Butter—Fancy northern creamery, tubs 28½@29c, boxes 29@30c, prints 30@30½c; fancy western creamery 28½@29c, good to choice creamery 27@27½c, fair to good 25½@26½c.

Cheese—Twins, fancy 15@15½c, fair to good 14@14½c, Young America 16½@17c.

Eggs—Fancy henney 38@39c, choice eastern 33@34c, western extras 28@29c, western prime firsts 25@26c, western firsts 23@24c.

## LIVESTOCK PRICES EASY.

Liberal Offerings at Brighton Yards—Beef Cattle and Cows Lower.

Brighton, Mass., Aug. 25.—All livestock prices were easy, with liberal offerings at the Brighton yards yesterday morning. Beef cattle and cows were actually lower for some grades, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the Boston dressed beef market.

One fancy pair of heavy cattle sold at 8c, this being the top price of the day. Average run of best stock sold at 7@7½c, with good cattle at 6½@7c and light cattle at 6@6½c.

Best cows sold at 6½@7c, though fancy stock was in small offering. Best average stock generally sold at 6@6½c, with good cows at 5@6½c, ordinary cows at 3½@4½c and canners at 3c.

Bulls were easier, with few good animals offering. Best bulls sold at 6@6½c with ordinary animals at 5@5½c and bolognas at 4@4½c.

Calves were unchanged, values being held better than on other stock. Fancy veals went as high as 10c, the range for tops being 9@10c. Good lots sold at 8@8½c, mixed lots at 7@8c and grassers at 5@6c.

No change is noted in hogs, except a slightly easier feeling for fancy stock. Receipts were small, arrivals being only 100 for the day. Fancy sold at 7.50@7.60c, the range for good lots being 7½@7½c, with rough lots at 6½@7c.

There were no sheep and lambs in the day's arrivals, and prices were nominally unchanged in the lack of actual sales.

## How 1200 Boys Added \$20,000,000 to the Wealth of Ohio.

In the September American Magazine Stanley Johnson begins a series of articles entitled, "Youth Leads the Way," in which he will report many new and wonderful facts about the developments in agriculture recently made in this country by boys and girls. A suggestion of the tremendous contribution made by the youth of America is to be found in the following brief extract taken from Mr. Johnson's article:

"Twelve hundred boys in the summer of 1914 added \$20,000,000 to the productive wealth of the state of Ohio. This was their response to the call for help. They were the corn club boys of the Buckeye state. They raised the average yield of corn per acre from 35 bushels to 81, a gain of \$20,000,000 a year to the state, says A. P. Sandies, president of the Ohio agricultural commission."

"I have chosen this instance because it illustrates the need of help, the awakening and the way the people of Ohio showed their appreciation. The business men of the state went deep into their pockets and sent the entire 1200 boys to Washington, to New York City, and later gave them a trip to the big Panama show at San Francisco. Young Annette Rose of Lima won the honor of being the boy champion corn grower of Ohio, two years in succession, raising 121 bushels on an acre in 1912, and 143 bushels in 1914. But the Ohio people understood that it was the entire 1200 boys who deserved their gratitude."

"There was a real need for this help. The corn crop of Ohio diminished 28,000,000 bushels between 1912 and 1913. That is a very grave loss. Ohio's greater population still lives in the country—and her rural population embraces one-twentieth of that of the republic. "But Ohio is not alone in this common affliction; it is nation-wide. And the young generation, between the ages of ten and eighteen, is an all-over-the-nation, splendidly-organized club movement, under the direction of the United States department of agriculture, is going to pull the country up and out of its dilemma."

**\$235 COMPLETE \$235**

**Six Horse Power GILSON ENGINE**

**"Money-Maker" BLOWER CUTTER**

Complete with pipe and deflector for 30-foot silo, 5-in. belt—\$235

The Engine: Standard make. More than 3,000 in use in New England. Semi-steel cylinder and piston. Interchangeable parts. Hopper cooled.

THE CUTTER: Most complete equipment includes pipe for 30-foot silo, deflector, traveling feed table and patented safety yoke.

SAFETY FIRST: Send postal for large 28-page illustrated catalog 56 H and learn just how important and simple this safety yoke is. The most valuable device ever applied to any cutter.

IMPORTANT: Send a postal to-day and learn about the reliable certificate offered to the first purchaser of Money-Maker outfit in each town. This is a cash rebate, payable in gold coin. Just ask for Catalog 56 H and we will tell you about it.

Now won't you send us your order? We absolutely guarantee results.

Write us for Catalog 56 H or call at our warehouse, 19 Granite street, Barre, and look over our complete line and see C. E. Seales, our general agent; or see J. L. Arkley, Barre.

**Special Bargains in Second-Hand Cutters**

We have at our Barre warehouse 2 Climax Blower Ensilage Cutters, complete, and 2 Carrier Type Ensilage Cutters, slightly second-hand, but in good condition and ready for business.

Call and see them at our Barre warehouse, 19 Granite street, or write Mr. Seales. We will sell them cheap.

## BRACKETT, SHAW & LUNT CO.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H. BOSTON, MASS.

**RELiance LINE**

## FAMOUS SHIP IS ON FIRE.

Anglo-Californian Burning at Montreal with 1,000 Horses Aboard.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 25.—The steamship Anglo-Californian, with 1,100 horses aboard, is ablaze in Montreal harbor. This ship was made famous by its almost incredible escape from a submarine. Many horses on the vessels were smothered to death. Twenty members of the crew were overcome by the smoke. The horses were about to be taken aboard for cavalry use by the allies.

## DOG MEETS HEDGEHOG.

And Hedgehog Leaves Most of Himself in Dog's Face.

If ever a dog had reason to be "mad" without having been attacked by the

rabies, that dog was the one owned by Harry Robinson of Lobster Cove, Me. Some time during the night recently the dog found and attacked a porcupine or hedgehog, as some prefer to call him. When the dog again showed up the next morning, it was hard to tell whether he had eaten the porcupine or not. Certain it was that the dog's head and face were indicative of such a thing, for there were quills protruding from every part of it.

A veterinary was called and he, with assistance, had nearly a half day's job relieving the poor animal of some of his pain and many of his "feathers." "Bobbie" Boyd was chief anesthetist, and put the dog under ether. Dutely Auld was his first assistant. About 150 quills were taken out of the dog's mouth, nose and tongue. The dog wouldn't remain under the ether long, but administering it many times, the operation was finally performed.



## Willys-Knight Five-Passenger Touring Car—Model 84

"Sleeve-Valve Motor"

40 H. P. Knight type motor. Electric starting and lighting. High-tension magneto ignition. 114-inch wheelbase. 34 by 4-inch tires, non-skid rear. Demountable rims (one extra).

Let this fact be impressed on your mind at the start: There is not now, and never has been, any other car embodying all the advantages of this Willys-Knight.

These advantages are definite—indisputable. And most important among them are the distinctive advantages of the Knight type motor.

For this motor differs from the ordinary types now in use. Instead of clashing poppet-valves, raised by blows from steel cams and seated by strong springs, it has sliding valves—cylindrically-shaped sleeves which glide silently up and down in a film of oil. Certain ports in these sleeves register with each other and with the cylinder ports at proper intervals, forming large and direct passages for intake and exhaust gases.

Unlike the valves of a poppet-valve motor, these sleeve valves do not operate against strong springs and the pressure of gas in the cylinders, nor do they hold compression. And note: the sleeves are not fitted tightly; their surfaces are always covered with a film of oil; and their whole travel is but one inch at half the speed of the motor—one-ninth of the piston travel. The friction resistance is negligible.

It is these sleeve-valves which give the Knight type motor these important advantages.

It improves with use. Better than any poppet-valve motor to begin with, continued use serves only to polish its sliding surfaces and make it even more smooth-running, more powerful, more efficient. All other motors deteriorate with use.

It is more powerful—delivers more power than a six-cylinder poppet-valve motor having the same space for gas. The valve action is positive; the gas passages large and direct; the combustion chamber of the ideal spherical shape; the point of ignition directly above the center of the piston. Because the valve action is positive, and does not depend on the uncertain operation of springs, power increases with the speed of the motor. Poppet valves do not operate with precision at high speed, causing loss in compression and falling-off in power.

These advantages alone, with even an ordinary motor, would stamp this Model 84 as unusual value at its price. With the Knight type motor, it offers such extraordinary value as to make an overwhelming advantage of the price itself. For remember—the foreign cars which use the Knight type motor are those which cost from \$4,500 to \$5,500.

Call, telephone or write for demonstration

## H. F. Cutler & Son

Phone 402-3, Barre, Vt.